



Material Safety Data Sheet

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Manufacturing & Supply, Inc.
PO Box 2659
White City, Oregon 97503 USA

Emergency Phone No. 541-826-5211
FAX No. 541-826-8669

Section I. Identification

Trade Name: LW-10 Lead Wire

Appearance: Silver/grey solid at room temperature.

Chemical Formula: Pb **Molecular Weight:** 207.19 Metallic element (in extruded wire form)

HMIS/NFPA Hazard Identification System:

Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Protective Code: E

Section II: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Material	% by Wt.	CAS #	OSHA Exposure Limit
Lead	100	7439-92-1	0.05 mg/cu-meter

Section III: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), eye contact (irritant), of ingestion or of inhalation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Carcinogenic Effects: Classified A3 (proven for animal) by ACGIH, 2B (possible for human) by IARC.

Mutagenic Effects: N/A

Developmental Toxicity: N/A

The substance may be toxic to blood, kidneys, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Inhalation: Lead dust and fume can be adsorbed through the respiratory system. Local irritation of bronchia and lungs can occur. In cases of acute exposure, symptoms such as metallic taste, chest and abdominal pain, and increased blood lead levels may follow.

Ingestion: POISON. The symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain and spasms, nausea, vomiting and headache. Acute poisoning can lead to muscle weakness, metallic taste, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness, high levels of lead in blood and urine, coma and death in extreme cases.

Signs & Symptoms of Overexposure:

Acute exposure: Lead is a potent, systemic poison; taken in large enough doses, lead can kill in a matter of days. Acute encephalopathy may arise which develops quickly to seizures, coma and death from cardio-respiratory arrest.

Chronic exposure: May result in severe damage to blood forming, nervous, urinary and reproductive systems. Some common symptoms include loss of appetite, metallic taste in mouth, anxiety, constipation, nausea, pallor, excessive tiredness, weakness, insomnia, headache, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain, fine tremors, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity, colic.

Section IV: First Aid Measures**Emergency & First Aid Procedures:**

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if individual experiences any of the acute effects listed in section III.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Eyes: Flush with cool running water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion: get medical attention.

Potential to Cause Cancer: Lead has been proven to cause cancer in animals. Certain lead compounds are suspected human carcinogens.

Section V: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

D.O.T. Category: Not Regulated

Flash Point: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

Lead is not considered to be a fire hazard. Powder/dust is flammable when heated or exposed to flame.

When heated to decomposition or boiling, lead produces toxic fume. Firefighters should use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus in environments where lead could be subjected to boiling temperature.

Section VI: Accidental Release Measures

Protective Measures to be taken if material is released or spilled: Mechanically collect material and place in drums. Use of a vacuum system with high-efficiency filter is preferable. Process collected material through in-plant reclamation system or send to a lead smelter for reclamation following applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Use protective clothing, gloves and respiratory protection when cleaning up spills.

Section VII: Handling and Storage

Precautions: Store in a protected area. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Wear suitable protective clothing. Keep away from oxidizing agents.

Other handling precautions: Occupational exposure to elemental lead, inorganic lead compounds and lead soaps (except in the construction industry and agricultural operations) is regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Title 29 CFR 1910.1025, "Lead". The aforementioned OSHA regulation should be consulted to assure employees working with lead are properly protected. Exposure to lead in the construction industry is regulated by OSHA, Title 29 CFR, 1926.62.

Section VIII: Exposure controls/Personal protection**Control measures:**

Engineering controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust or fume, use ventilation to control airborne contaminants.

Work Practices: Avoid generating dust. Do not throw scrap to avoid generation of dust. Store scrap in appropriate containers and keep covered. Do not dry sweep or use compressed air to remove accumulations of lead dust. Vacuuming, using a high-efficiency filtration system is the preferred method for clean-up.

Personal Protection: If the OSHA exposure limit for lead is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half-face high efficiency respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit. Other recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) includes protective clothing such as boots and gloves to prevent prolonged skin contact, and safety glasses or goggles.

Other Control Measures: Eating, drinking, smoking, and the application of cosmetics should not be permitted in areas where lead products are handled, processed, or stored.

Section IX Physical Data

<u>Boiling Point:</u>	1740 C. @ 760mm Hg	<u>Vapor Density:</u>	N/A
<u>Evaporation Rate:</u>	N/A	<u>% Volatile by Volume:</u>	N/A
<u>Specific Gravity:</u>	11.3 (water = 1)		
<u>Solubility in Water:</u>	slightly soluble in the presence of nitrates, ammonium and carbon dioxide		
<u>Melting Point:</u>	327 C (620 F)	<u>Vapor Pressure:</u>	1mm Hg @ 970 C

Section X: Reactivity and Stability Data

Stability: Stable
Incompatibility: Reactive with strong oxidizers
Conditions to avoid: Keep from contact with incompatible materials.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section XI: Toxicology Information

Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, and reproductive effector. Lead is a human reproductive hazard. Lead is a probably human carcinogen, proven for animals.

Section XII: Ecological Information

Precautions should be taken to prevent the release of lead into the environment. Lead may bioaccumulate to some extent.

Section XIII: Disposal Considerations

Lead scrap can be recycled. Waste materials must be disposed in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental requirements.

Section XIV: Transport Information

Lead metal is not a DOT regulated material.

Section XV: Other Regulatory Information

Lead is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, reproductive harm, and other serious injury and requires a warning under existing statutes.

HMS (USA)

Health hazard: 1
 Fire Hazard: 0
 Reactivity: 0
 Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (USA)

Health hazard: 1
 Fire Hazard: 0
 Reactivity: 0
 Specific Hazard:

Section VI: Other information

Date MSDS updated: 2-12-2010

Note: The information contained in this MSDS was obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable and represents the best information currently available to us. It is the users' responsibility to determine the suitability of this information for adoption of necessary safety precautions for their particular purposes. Corbin Manufacturing & Supply, Inc., its officers and directors, agents or assignees, do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for any loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use, or disposal of the product identified in this MSDS.